

CRY

- divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian*, No. 107.
- TO CAUSE**. *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.
- Poverty, cold wind, and *crushing* rain, *Thomson's Autumn*.
- CRUSH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A collision.
- Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison's Cato*.
- CRUST**. *n. f.* [*crusta*, Latin.]
1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.
I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison on Ancient Medals*.
 2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.
Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy*.
 3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked.
He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 462.
 4. The outer hard part of bread.
Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. v.*
 5. A waste piece of bread.
Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll with me choak'd with joy every *crust* of bread. *Dryden*.
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange*.
- TO CRUST**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.
Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay. *Dryden's Span. Fryar*.
Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy*.
 2. To foul with concretions.
And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison*.
In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton*.
 3. To foul with concretions.
If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the next alehouse. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.
- TO CRUST**. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.
- I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple*.
- CRUSTACEOUS**. *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell.
- Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.
- It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Natural History*.
- CRUSTACEOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.
- CRUSTILY**. *adv.* [from *crustily*.] Peevishly; snappishly.
- CRUSTINESS**. *n. f.* [from *crustily*.]
1. The quality of a crust.
 2. Peevishness; moroseness.
- CRUSTY**. *adj.* [from *crust*.]
1. Covered with a crust.
- The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.
2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.
- CRUTCH**. *n. f.* [*crucia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *cruche*, Germ.] A support used by cripples.
- Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutches*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakespeare*.
Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryden's Geor.*
This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden*.
At best a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith*.
The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope's Messiah*.
TO CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple.
I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden*.
TO CRY. *v. n.* [*crio*, French.]
1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

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- Methought I heard a voice *cry*, sleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep! *Shakespeare*.
While his falling tears the stream supply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd*. *Dryden's Virg.*
2. To call importunately.
I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jon. ii. 2.*
 3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.
They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying let us go. *Ex. v. 8.*
 4. To proclaim; to make publick.
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer. ii. 2.*
The Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose;
therefore have I *cried*, concerning this, their strength is to sit still. *Jf. xxx. 7.*
 5. To exclaim.
Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guileless blood must *cry* against them. *Shakespeare*.
What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
If dressing, mistaking, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert*.
Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships
and machines, surpris'd at the contrivance, *cried* out that they
were built with more than human art. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
 6. To utter lamentations.
We came *criing* hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wail and *cry*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye
shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Jf. lvi. 14.*
When any great evil has been upon philosophers, they certainly sigh and groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson, Sermon v.*
 7. To squall, as an infant.
Should some god tell me, that should I be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham*.
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich fangles that adorn the sky. *Waller*.
He struggles for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden's Fables*.
The child certainly knows that the wormfeed or mustard-feed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locks*.
 8. To weep; to shed tears.
Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Dante*.
 9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.
He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens
which *cry*. *Psalms, cxlvii. 9.*
The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Jf. i. 20.*
 10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.
Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord;
He *cried* upon it at the meekest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakespeare*.
- TO CRY**. *v. a.* To proclaim publicly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.
- She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him:
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crafford*.
- TO CRY DOWN**. *v. a.*
1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.
Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Watts's Improvement, p. i. c. 6.*
Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson, Sermon ii.*
 2. To prohibit.
By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
 3. To overbear.
I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- TO CRY OUT**. *v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.
They make the oppressed to *cry*; they *cry* out by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job, xxxv. 5.*
With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two
elders *cried* out against her. *Euf. xxiv.*
 2. To complain loudly.
We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
 3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, against, upon.
Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now *cries* out on us. *Shakespeare*.
Giddy censure
Will then *cry out* of Marcus: oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
Behold, I *cry out* of wrong, but I am not heard. *Job, xix. 7.*

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- Cry out upon the stars for doing*
Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
Epiphanius *cries out* upon it as rank idolatry, and destructive
to their souls who did it. *Stillington*.
Tumult, sedition and rebellion, are things that the followers
of that hypothesis *cry out* against. *Locks*.
I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use
of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter
of faith, and above reason. *Locks*.
4. To declare loud.
 5. To be in labour.
What! is she *criing* out? —
—So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- TO CRY UP**. *v. a.*
1. To applaud; to extol; to praise.
Instead of *criing up* all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom.
The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity,
when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glansville's Scip. c. 18.*
The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is *cried up*
to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South*.
They fight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it. *Tillotson's Sermon*.
He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, *cry up* that
for sacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locks*.
 2. To raise the price by proclamation.
All the effect that I conceive was made by *criing up* the
pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species,
instead of others current here. *Temple*.
- CRY**. *n. f.* [*cri*, French.]
1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.
And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and
there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exod. xi. 5.*
 2. Weeping; mourning.
 3. Clamour; outcry.
Amazement seizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryden's Virg. En.*
These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in
this *cry*, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who
fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Add.*
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.
In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a
miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errors; and
so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift*.
 5. Proclamation.
The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street;
as, the *cries* of London.
 7. Acclamation; popular favour.
The *cry* went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shakespeare*.
 8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.
Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds and beasts,
are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together,
which make that complex idea called tune. *Locks*.
 9. Importunate call.
Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer
for them. *Jer. vii. 13.*
 10. Yelping of dogs.
He horns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He frait returns his wonted care. *Waller*.
 11. Yell; inarticulate noise.
There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fishgate, and an
howling from the second, and a great crafhing from the hills. *Zeeph. i. 10.*
 12. A pack of dogs.
About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milt. Par. Lost*.
You common *cry* of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcasses of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
- CRYAL**. *n. f.* The heron. *Ainsworth*.
- CRYER**. See **CRUER**.
- CRYER**. *n. f.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an
enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth*.
- CRYPTICAL**. *adj.* [*cryptos*, Greek.] Hidden; secret; occult; pri-
- CRYPTICK**. *adj.* [*cryptos*, Greek.] Hidden; secret; occult; pri-
- The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick*
ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near
efficiency of second causes. *Glansville's Apology*.
Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do

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- not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical*
or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts*.
- CRYPTICALLY**. *adv.* [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; secretly;
perhaps in the following example, the author might have
written *cryptically*.
We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *crypti-*
cally distinguishing it from those sapor that are a-kin to
it. *Boyle*.
- CRYPTOGRAPHY**. *n. f.* [*cryptos* and *graphos*.]
1. The act of writing secret characters.
 2. Secret characters; ciphers.
- CRYPTOLOGY**. *n. f.* [*cryptos* and *logos*.] Enigmatical language.
- CRYSTAL**. *n. f.* [*κρυσταλλος*.]
1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies,
of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not fila-
mentous plates, not flexible or elastic, giving fire with steel,
not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong
fire. There are many various species of it produced in dif-
ferent parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils*.
Island crystal bears a red heat without losing its transpa-
rency, and in a very intense heat calcines without fusion:
steeped a day or two in water, it loses its natural polish:
rubbed on cloth, it attracts straws, like amber. *Chambers*.
Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear,
and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots,
or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique
parallelepiped of six planes, and found from a quarter of an
inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but
very soft, and is easily serated with a pin. It very freely cal-
cines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the island
of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France. A
remarkable property of this body, which has much employed
the writers on optics, is its double refraction; so that if it
be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear
in the place of one, of the same colour and thickness, and
running parallel to one another at a small distance. *Hill*.
Water, as it seems, turneth into crystal; as is seen in divers
caves, where the crystal hangs in fillicidies. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
If crystal be a stone, it is not immediately concreted by the
efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown*.
Crystal is certainly known, and distinguished by the degree of
its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness,
which are ever the same. *Woodward's Math. Foss.*
 3. Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-house,
called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of per-
fection beyond the common glass; though it comes far short
of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural crystal. *Chambers*.
 4. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or
congealed in manner of crystal. *Chambers*.
If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time
the metals will shoot into certain crystals. *Bacon*.
- CRYSTAL**. *adj.*
1. Consisting of crystal.
Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
Thy crystal window ope, look out. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
 2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds
By crystal streams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryden*.
- CRYSTALLINE**. *adj.* [*crystallinus*, Latin.]
1. Consisting of crystal.
Mount eagle to my palace *crystalline*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of
crystalline glass. *Boyle's Spring of the Air*.
 2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.
The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the
health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystal-*
line. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the
head of the current, that the water may strain through them.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 7.
He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the crystalline sky, in saphir thron'd
Illustrious far and wide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
- CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR**. *n. f.* The second humour of the eye,
that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea,
opposite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the back-
part of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much
more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on
both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of
which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small
cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered
with a fine coat, called aranea.
- The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially
the *crystalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex
on both sides. *Ray on the Creation*.
- CRYSTALLIZATION**. *n. f.* [from *crystallize*.] Congelation into
crystals.
- Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the
form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature
and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any
saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film
appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it
does

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does